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SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WILLIAM J. PERRY  
REMARKS AT MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
BRASILIA, BRAZIL  
NOVEMBER 18, 1994

It's a great honor to be here.

I've come to Brazil to underscore the importance America places on our friendship, and on strong political, trade and security ties. America has a special relationship with Brazil for a number of reasons: We have a history of close military cooperation dating back to World Wars I and II. Brazil is a key U.S. friend, an important partner in commerce, and a hemispheric and global power. And Brazil's booming economy, successful democracy and diplomatic leadership in the region serve as a model for the hemisphere and wherever freedom has put down new roots.

At the start of the American Revolution in 1776, one of our great patriots, Thomas Paine said, "We have it in our power to begin the world over again." Today, a new era of democracy, peace and stability is ascendant in our hemisphere. As a hemisphere, we too have it in our power to begin our world over again. We've broken with the past; 10 years ago, nearly half the nations in the region were ruled by military regimes. Now, every nation of this hemisphere but one is a democracy, led by an elected government serving by consent of the governed.

The end of the Cold War offers a fresh chance to lock in democracy's gains. During the East-West confrontation, some of our neighbors became part of the ideological battleground. That ideological battle is over. There is peace, a decline in insurgencies, and bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Historical enemies are now trading partners. All parts of the hemisphere are reaching out to one another. We have a growing harmony of interests.

As President Clinton has said, "We've arrived at a moment of very great promise and great hope for the Western Hemisphere." In short, we have an historic opportunity to create a new era of inter-American cooperation and unity, and a community of free, prosperous and secure nations.

Next month, the United States will host the first meeting of the hemispheric leaders in more than a generation, and the first ever hemispheric meeting of democratically elected leaders. The summit will help advance our common interests, including democracy, trade, technology and the environment. At the same time, we also can advance our common security interests. This is

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why I'm here today. I want to talk about an important opportunity we have to strengthen the inter-American security relationship.

I believe that by creating new, closer links between and among our defense and military establishments, and making a commitment to uphold the democratic process, we can help solidify democracy, peace and stability. More specifically, these defense and military links will help us:

- Address threats to democracy, stability and sovereignty;
- Promote hemispheric cooperation;
- And, encourage military institutions that serve and benefit democracy.

Why is a stronger security relationship in the hemisphere important to the United States? Because the destinies of all the Americas, from the northern reaches of Canada to Tierra del Fuego, are bound together. The projected U.S. withdrawal from Panama, and the downsizing of our armed forces, in no way indicate a diminished engagement in support of this hemisphere's democracies. Our economic health and our security are interwoven and inter-dependent.

We are partners in a large, and growing economy. By the end of the decade, the gross hemispheric product will exceed \$13 trillion. Thanks to this growth, the per capita income of Latin Americans is expected to rise by a fifth. Brazil's success in manufacturing, technology and trade serves as a model for the region, and we are eager to see your economic success duplicated throughout the Americas. Economic success is the key to easing poverty and raising living standards, which also enhances political stability.

If trends continue, assisted by new free trade agreements, Latin America will be a larger trading partner with the United States than Western Europe. Free trade is in our interest, and our hemisphere's interest.

But the hemisphere's economic progress also depends on peace and stability in the region. And we believe that democracy -- free elections, free speech, free markets and free people -- is the key to peace, prosperity and stability. Apparently, so does Latin America. The spread of democracies has been nothing short of heroic.

That trend existed in Haiti in 1990, when there was a free and fair election of President Aristide. Then in 1991, that decision by the voters was reversed by a military coup, and Aristide was overthrown and ejected from the country. So with great international support, we undertook to help restore

democracy in Haiti. We did so to protect democracy in the hemisphere, prevent the flow of refugees, and halt a cruel, systematic reign of terror over the Haitian people. And because of our resolve, the military junta stepped down and we entered Haiti as friends instead of invaders, without the loss of Haitian or American lives.

Today in Haiti, the foundation of democracy has been laid. The Parliament has reconvened, and we look forward to elections next spring. The U.S. presence is winding down and U.N. "blue helmets" are arriving in the coming months to maintain the progress and peace. Above all, the people of Haiti have their government and their freedom back. The United States and Brazil share the goal of restoring democracy and hope to Haiti; we can work together to help make this happen.

Promoting democracy is one of the Clinton Administration's major goals. Not only because we too cherish democracy and enjoy freedom's benefits. And not only because democracy is the key to economic security and prosperity. But also because each democracy makes every democracy safer, more secure. Democracies tend to settle internal conflicts peaceably and share respect for human rights. They also tend to settle external conflicts peaceably.

However, to ensure to democracy, stability and sovereignty in our hemisphere, we must deal with several challenges.

Challenge number one is the criminal drug trade. Drug production and narco-trafficking have done tremendous harm to all of our nations. In the United States, it provokes violence in our streets and schools, destroys lives and strains our criminal justice and health care systems. In this region, it generates civil crime, violence and official corruption. It assaults all democratic institutions, from the legislative branch to the judicial system, the free press, police, political parties and civil society. It causes grave ecological harm, and hinders economic development. It saps other efforts to improve the lives of citizens. What insurgencies remain in the region appear largely motivated by profit from the drug trade.

Our nations are having a difficult time with the drug problem because each of us thinks of it as our own problem, inside our own borders. Narco-traffickers don't think in terms of borders. Indeed, they take advantage of this mind-set. They violate sovereignty. So the only way to deal with the narco-trafficking problem is to treat it as a regional problem -- fighting the traffickers across borders, just as they traffic across borders.

For example, Ecuador and Colombia joined together at a conference sponsored by the United States last fall to work on ways to fight drug and arms smuggling across their common borders. They now plan to host a joint training exercise next summer for their police and military forces. We hope to see this cooperation wherever narco-trafficking crosses borders.

It's interesting to me that both the United States and Brazil have assigned a role to the military in supporting civilian law enforcement agencies in fighting the drug trade. The military can provide an important boost.

A second challenge in the region is to avoid a conventional arms race and curb the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

We all need conventional forces that can defend our national security. But unnecessary expenditures can sap economic strength, and even cause threats to our security by provoking arms races. In addition, we need to ensure that modernization programs are appropriate to the threats. For example, radar systems are more effective than high-performance aircraft against illegal drug smuggling. The United States has just gone through a process called the Bottom Up Review, which matched the forces we need with the threats we foresee. This approach is crucial for any nation that wants to reduce defense expenditures and shape forces for a new era.

On weapons of mass destruction, the challenge is to maintain a nuclear-free hemisphere. We applaud Brazil's ratification of the treaty to ban nuclear weapons in Latin America, and its acceptance of the international nuclear safeguard regime. Brazil's embrace of nonproliferation is critical, and a sign of global leadership.

The next step is for Brazil to join the Missile Technology Control Regime, to curb the development of missiles that could deliver nuclear weapons. We commend Brazil's commitment to joining the regime, and we encourage your efforts to bring your export programs in line with its requirements.

A third challenge to the hemisphere is the need to adopt military reform and stabilize civil-military relations. We believe from our own experience that military establishments under civilian leadership strengthens democracy, and it strengthens the military. The role of the military will vary from country to country. But overall, modern, professional militaries under civilian leadership, geared to serving the elected government, protect democracy.

The best way to encourage this evolution is by example. And Brazil's well-trained, highly polished military, and its commitment to its constitutional role, set the right example. Your forces are first rate, as I saw first-hand yesterday when I visited Amazon Command and the Jungle Warfare School in Manaus. The entire hemisphere saw it when the Brazilian Navy hosted part of the *Unitas* maneuvers. As U.S. Navy Admiral Flagg, who commands our South Atlantic Naval Force, said, the interdiction operations raised the skill level of the entire task force.

Admiral Flagg also said -- and here, I'm quoting the official cable -- that "as always, the Brazilian Navy demonstrated incomparable professionalism and a high degree of both operational and material readiness."

Joint operations can do other good. For example, U.S. National Guard and Reserve forces -- our "citizen-soldiers" -- have worked side-by-side with Salvadoran Army engineer units and the people in the region to build schools, community centers and dig wells. It helps improve the skills of the Salvadoran Army units. It gives our National Guard and Reserve Forces unique training. And it helps provide communities with basic public facilities, tackling the poverty that can lead to civil strife.

Joint operations are a way to share the wealth of expertise in the hemisphere. We should look for further opportunities for joint operations, between us and among all the nations of the hemisphere, including perhaps joint exercises by computer simulation.

Another way to share the wealth of expertise is through military-to-military contacts. The United States and Brazil learn from each other by conducting officer exchanges, attending each other's war colleges, observing each other's military exercises and other contacts. We should encourage these contacts throughout the hemisphere. Nations that share their defense and military expertise get to know and understand one another on a personal and professional level, work together and share plans, information and intentions. This builds mutual trust, confidence and ultimately security.

Through joint operations and contacts, we can help each other and help the military forces of the new democracies become more professional, modern, technically proficient and oriented to uphold democracy and serve the elected leadership.

Brazil is helping to set the pace in the region, by playing a strong role in *UNITAS*, and by establishing regular contacts, personnel exchanges at the command and staff levels, and joint

talks among its neighbors. Indeed, in so many of the challenges this hemisphere faces, Brazil has identified the problems, analyzed them correctly, and taken the right approach to solving them. We find great hope in what Brazil is doing in the region.

So the U.S. Department of Defense is eager to work with Brazil's military at all levels, to re-establish the close, cooperative relationship our forces enjoyed during World War II. But in addition to expanding bilateral relations, there is an opportunity to expand multilateral relations. And I am pleased that we're developing closer friendships and working relationships among our defense and military establishments in the hemisphere.

However, I believe we can and should go farther than we have. We can open new channels of communication and deepen cooperation among our defense and military establishments at all levels.

One way is by reorienting our military forces towards external multilateral functions, such as peacekeeping. We applaud the role played by the forces of Brazil and its neighbors in various U.N. security missions throughout the world, and the role of these and other Latin American militaries in U.N. and C&S peacekeeping in the region.

The unique security challenges of the post-Cold War world may demand more of these kinds of operations. By training and exercising to conduct joint peacekeeping exercises, our forces also become better equipped to work together in other areas, such as quick response to natural disasters and humanitarian relief.

These kinds of operations demand well-trained, modern, and highly polished forces. Each nation will have to make its own decisions about whether to participate in these operations on a case-by-case basis. We encourage Brazil to participate in these operations. Brazil has the kind of forces needed. And Brazil is a global economic power. As its global economic interests grow, its global security interests should grow as well. Participating in multilateral peacekeeping, humanitarian and disaster-relief operations enhance global security.

Another way we can strengthen hemispheric security cooperation is more personal. There's a wonderful saying in Latin America: "Friends first, business later." We have a lot of business to attend to in this new era. But first, friendship. With democracy, peace and stability ascendant in this hemisphere, we have a great opportunity to increase the level, quality and substance of security dialogue at the highest levels.

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So today, I want to urge the hemispheric defense and military leadership to seize this opportunity. Working together, we can deepen friendships, identify mutual security interests, and explore ways to improve cooperation on security matters. We can share ideas and discuss the future. We also could talk about how to make regional security institutions work or work better. Once we've established a closer dialogue, we can find ways to continue our new relationship.

We all face similar challenges in building and maintaining professional armed forces in a changing security environment, constrained by limited resources and evolving missions. We also have an opportunity to play a constructive role in this changing world. We can and should examine how to address these challenges and opportunities together.

Yesterday and today, I began this process in my meetings with Brazil's defense leaders. I look forward to talking with their counterparts in the other nations in our hemisphere. Our grandest hope is for a Western Hemisphere of free, stable and prosperous nations acting in concert, protecting the dignity and rights of the individual, and respecting the sovereignty of nations. A community in which democracy, economic progress, political development and social well-being may flourish.

Brazil's economic and industrial success, your commitment to democracy, and your leadership among neighbors set an example for the hemisphere and indeed, the world. We look forward to working with you more closely.

Thank you very much.

-- END --



**USIS BRASÍLIA Telefax Message - (55-61) 321-2833**

**To:** Lt. Cmdr. Brian Collin,  
Pentagon Public Affairs Office  
**Fax No:** (703) 695-1149  
**From:** Lucille DiPalma, CIO  
**Subject:** Perry Press Conference Transcript  
**Number of pages (including this one):** 11

*Open*

**Date:** Nov 18, 1994

**Fax Msg No.:** \_\_\_\_\_

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Following is the full transcript of the Secretary of Defense William Perry's press conference in Brasilia, on November 18, 1994.



OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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SUBJECT: VISIT OF SECDEF PERRY TO BRAZIL; PRESS  
CONFERENCE HELD IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ON NOVEMBER 18,  
1994

(MODERATOR) -- GOOD AFTERNOON. WELCOME TO THE PRESS  
CONFERENCE BY DEFENSE SECRETARY WILLIAM PERRY OF THE  
UNITED STATES ON HIS FIRST VISIT HERE. HE IS JOINED BY  
AMBASSADOR LEVITSKY.

(SEC. PERRY) -- THANK YOU. I'VE HAD A VERY GOOD VISIT TO  
BRAZIL, AND I WANT PARTICULARLY TO THANK FOREIGN  
MINISTER AMORIM FOR INVITING ME TO VISIT BRAZIL AT THIS  
TIME. PRESIDENT CLINTON RECENTLY SAID THAT WE HAVE  
ARRIVED AT A MOMENT OF VERY GREAT PROMISE AND GREAT HOPE  
FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. MY FIRST VISIT TO BRAZIL  
SHOWS ME WHY. BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES SHARE  
FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENTS TO ECONOMIC STABILITY AND TOWARD  
DEMOCRACY. FOR A LONG WHILE WE HAVE ALSO SHARED COMMON  
SECURITY CONCERNS. WHEN I MET WITH PRESIDENT FRANCO  
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, I TOLD HIM THAT THE UNITED STATES  
AND BRAZIL MUST REDEFINE OUR SECURITY RELATIONSHIP. THIS  
IS BECAUSE BRAZIL, WHICH HAS LONG BEEN A REGIONAL POWER,  
IS NOW A GLOBAL POWER. PRESIDENT FRANCO RESPONDED THAT  
BRAZIL IS A GLOBAL POWER FOR PEACE. SO IS THE UNITED

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STATES. AND DURING MY VISIT WITH PRESIDENT FRANCO, AND PRESIDENT-ELECT CARDOSO AND MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERS IN BRASILIA, WE DISCUSSED WAYS TO WORK TOGETHER TOWARDS THAT GOAL. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL IS ALREADY STRONG.

WE DISCUSSED WAYS TO IMPROVE COOPERATION IN FIVE DIFFERENT AREAS. FIRST OF ALL, IN PEACEKEEPING; THE NEED FOR COUNTRIES WITH GLOBAL INTEREST TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACEKEEPING ON A GLOBAL BASIS. SECONDLY, IN NON-PROLIFERATION. IN THAT REGARD WE WELCOME BRAZIL'S COMMITMENT TO THE MISSILE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY REGIME.

THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM, WHICH IS A REGIONAL, AS OPPOSED TO A NATIONAL PROBLEM AND NEEDS TO BE FOUGHT ON A REGIONAL BASIS. WE TALKED ABOUT EFFORTS TO CURB GLOBAL DRUG TRAFFICKING. INSIDIOUS DRUG TRAFFICKING ATTACKS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF INDIVIDUAL NATIONS, RESPECTS NO BORDERS AND LIKE TERRORISM IT MUST BE FOUGHT, THEREFORE, AS A REGIONAL PROBLEM. AND FINALLY WE TALKED ABOUT EXPANDED MILITARY EXERCISES AND EXCHANGES WHERE WE CAN BOTH LEARN FROM EACH OTHER. WE PROPOSED TO BUILD ON UNITAS WHICH IS THE NAVAL EXERCISE IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL ALREADY PARTICIPATE. AND WE FURTHER DISCUSSED WAYS OF HAVING THESE ADDITIONAL EXERCISES FOCUS ON PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS AS OPPOSED TO MILITARY OPERATIONS. WE ALREADY WORK TOGETHER IN THESE AREAS AND I BELIEVE THAT OUR MEETINGS OVER THE LAST TWO DAYS HAVE BUILT A FOUNDATION FOR AN EVEN BROADER RELATIONSHIP. NOW THOSE ARE MY OPENING COMMENTS; I'M PREPARED TO TAKE QUESTIONS.

Q: (REUTERS) -- YOU INDICATED EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT YOU WOULD NOT RULE OUT THE SALE OF, PERHAPS F-16S, AND OTHER FRONT LINE DEFENSIVE WEAPONS TO ALL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. IS THIS NEW POLICY OR PERHAPS LINKED TO THE DEMISE OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE SPREAD OF CIVILIAN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- FIRST OF ALL THERE HAS BEEN A VERY IMPRESSIVE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY IN THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN THE LAST DECADE, AND WE TRULY WELCOME THAT. ATTENDANT TO THAT HAS BEEN A GREATLY DECREASED POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IN THE REGION AND WE WELCOME THAT. ON THE QUESTION OF THE F-16, IT NEVER CAME OUT IN THE DISCUSSIONS, SO IT IS ENTIRELY HYPOTHETICAL AT THIS

POINT. THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT HAS NOT ASKED FOR ANY RIGHTS TO BUY F-16S, SO WE DID NOT DISCUSS IT AT THIS MEETING.

Q: (REUTERS) -- BUT OTHER GOVERNMENTS HAVE INDICATED AN INTEREST IN SUCH WEAPONRY. AND YOU HAVE INDICATED THAT YOU HAVE NOT RULED THAT OUT.

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- ANY SPECIFIC REQUEST THAT COMES TO US FOR THE F-16, WE WILL CONSIDER. WE WOULD NOT RULE IT OUT; CATEGORICALLY RULE IT OUT; THAT IS ABSOLUTELY CORRECT. WE WOULD CONSIDER IT ON ITS OWN MERITS AND THE PRIMARY CONSIDERATION WOULD BE ON THE FOREIGN POLICY ASPECTS RATHER THAN ECONOMIC ASPECTS.

Q: (JORNAL DE BRASILIA) -- SINCE THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION THE U.S. HAS BEEN PRESSURING THE BRAZILIAN AUTHORITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN COMBATING NARCO-TRAFFICKING. A LITTLE BEFORE THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT CLINTON THERE WAS A REDUCTION IN SUCH PRESSURES, BUT AS YOU SAID IN YOUR ADDRESS TODAY, THE U.S. WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE BRAZILIAN ARMED FORCES GIVING LOGISTICAL SUPPORT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST NARCO-TRAFFICKING. WITHIN THIS CONTEXT, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW YOU ASSESS THE RIO OPERATION, THAT AT THIS MOMENT IS BEING UNDERTAKEN IN RIO DE JANEIRO WITH THE ARMY AND MARINES OCCUPYING THE CITY AGAINST THE TRAFFICKERS. FOR YOU, IS THIS TYPE OF PARTICIPATION SUFFICIENT, IS IT WITHIN THE PATTERNS DESIRED BY THE U.S. OR WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THIS COMBAT OPERATION AGAINST NARCO-TRAFFICKERS AMPLIFIED IN OTHER LOCALES LIKE THE AMAZON FRONTIER?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- FIRST OF ALL, LET ME COMMENT ABOUT ANY ROLE OF THE MILITARY IN RIO, I BELIEVE THAT THIS IS AN INTERNAL ISSUE FOR THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT. WE DID NOT DISCUSS THIS WITH THE GROUP OF BRAZILIANS, THEY DID NOT BRING THE QUESTION UP TO US, WE DID NOT BRING THE QUESTION UP TO THEM AND WE DO NOT INTEND TO DISCUSS THAT. ON THE OTHER QUESTION WHICH IS THE ROLE OF MILITARY IN DEALING WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING, WE DID DISCUSS HOW IN THE UNITED STATES THE U.S. MILITARY PLAYS LOGISTICS SUPPORT ROLE AND A SURVEILLANCE ROLE BUT THEY DO NOT PERFORM POLICE FUNCTIONS, AND WE SUGGESTED THAT THE BRAZILIAN MILITARY MIGHT PLAY A SIMILAR ROLE, A SUPPORT ROLE, TO THE EFFORTS WHICH THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE UNDERWAY IN DEALING WITH DRUG TRAFFICKING.

Q: (O GLOBO) YOU SAID THAT YOU NEGOTIATED WITH THE PRESIDENT (ITAMAR FRANCO) OR TALKED WITH THE PRESIDENT ABOUT JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK IF YOU COULD TALK BETTER ABOUT THIS DISCUSSION.

A: (SEC. PERRY) WE DISCUSSED THAT THE U.S. AND BRAZIL HAVE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS CONDUCTED JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES. MOST NOTABLE OF THIS IS THAT UNITAS, WHICH IS A JOINT NAVY EXERCISE HELD BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE U.S. AND OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. IN MY RECOMMENDATION TO THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER LEADERS HERE-- I RECOMMENDED THAT WE EXPAND THE JOINT EXERCISES WE CONDUCT AND THAT THE FOCUS OF THOSE EXERCISES BE SHIFTED TO PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS, AND HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS.

Q: (U.P.I.) WHEN DO YOU EXPECT A DECISION TO BE MADE ON THE JPATS CONTRACTS?

A: (SEC. PERRY) THAT WILL BE SOMETIME NEXT YEAR, JOHN, WE DO NOT HAVE AN IMMINENT DECISION COMING ON THE JPATS CONTRACTS. THERE ARE SIX DIFFERENT COMPETITIVE TEAMS PROPOSING ON JPATS. AND SOME TIME NEXT YEAR WE WILL MAKE A DECISION AS TO WHICH OF THOSE TEAMS WILL WIN THE JPATS CONTRACT. THIS DECISION WILL BE BASED ON A FREE AND FAIR, AND OPEN COMPETITION.

ANY MORE QUESTIONS:

Q. (RENATO, FROM O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO) -- I WOULD LIKE TO ASK A QUESTION, THAT ACTUALLY, INCLUDES TWO QUESTIONS. IN THE QUESTION OF THE AIRPLANES, THE F-16, YOU SAID THAT SUPPOSING BRAZIL IS INTERESTED IN THE F-16 AIRPLANES, ONE OF THE PREMISES WOULD BE THE BRAZILIAN EXTERNAL POLICY. THEREFORE, I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF THE BRAZILIAN POSITION REGARDING CUBA INTERFERES IN THIS SUPPOSED FUTURE NEGOTIATION? THE SECOND QUESTION IS THAT THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT IS NEGOTIATING THE PURCHASE OF WEAPONS WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE U.S. POSITION IN REGARD TO THESE NEGOTIATIONS.

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- THE FOREIGN POLICY CONSIDERATIONS IN SELLING LETHAL WEAPONS ARE NOT RELATED TO THE TWO EXAMPLES WHICH YOU GAVE. THEY HAVE TO DO WITH WHETHER OR NOT THOSE WEAPONS WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE LIKELY

ORIGINAL CONFLICT IN THE AREA, WHICH EXACERBATE THE PROBLEM. A TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF WHERE WE CHOOSE NOT TO SELL ARMS IS WHEN THERE IS AN ORIGINAL CONFLICT GOING ON AND OUR CONCERN WOULD BE THAT OUR SELLING THE WEAPONS WOULD ONLY ADD TO THE VIOLENCE AND THE INTENSITY OF THAT CONFLICT.

Q: (MARIA HELENA TACHINARDI, GAZETA MERCANTIL) -- MR. SECRETARY, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO BE MORE CONCRETE, MORE DETAILED, WHEN YOU TALK ABOUT THE NECESSITY OF MORE SECURITY ON A HEMISPHERIC LEVEL, COOPERATION BETWEEN BRAZIL, THAT YOU JUST CONSIDERED A GLOBAL POWER, AND THE U.S. IF IN THIS ERA THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY LIVING, WITH NO COLD WAR, THEN, WHY WOULD WE NEED THIS COLLECTIVE SECURITY? AND THE SECOND PART OF THE QUESTION IS WHAT EXACTLY THE U.S. WOULD LIKE TO DO WITH THE INTERAMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD, WHICH IS AN O.A.S. ORGAN?

A: (SEC. PERRY) THE POTENTIAL FOR COOPERATION ON SECURITY ISSUES BETWEEN THE U.S. AND BRAZIL SHOULD BE ON THOSE AREAS WHERE WE HAVE MUTUAL SECURITY INTERESTS, WHERE EACH OF US HAVE NATIONAL INTERESTS THAT COINCIDE. THE AREAS IN WHICH I SEE THAT COINCIDENCE TODAY, ARE THE ONES THAT I MENTIONED BRIEFLY. WE BOTH HAVE A COMMON SECURITY INTEREST IN RESTRAINING DRUG TRAFFICKING. WE BOTH HAVE A COMMON SECURITY INTEREST IN DEALING WITH TERRORISM. WE BOTH HAVE A COMMON SECURITY INTEREST IN COUNTERING PROLIFERATION. AND WE BOTH HAVE AN INTEREST IN SUPPORTING PEACEKEEPING AND HUMANITARIAN OPERATIONS. THOSE ARE THE AREAS OF MUTUAL INTERESTS, AND THEREFORE THOSE ARE THE AREAS IN WHICH OUR SECURITY COOPERATION SHOULD TAKE PLACE.

Q: (INAUDIBLE) YOU REFERED IN YOUR SPEECH AND HERE TO THE COMMON ASPIRATIONS, GROWING COMMON ASPIRATIONS AND GOALS IN THE HEMISPHERE. I WONDER IF YOU SEE THE POSSIBILITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE OF FORMING AN AMERICAN HEMISPHERE DEFENSE MINISTRY GROUP, HAVING MEETINGS REGULARLY, KIND OF LIKE THE NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS.

A: (SEC. PERRY) FIRST OF ALL, I SEE THE U.S. AND SOUTH AMERICA HAVING INCREASED INTERESTS. IT STEMS FROM THE FACT THAT WE HAVE INCREASED TRADE, AND INCREASED ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE. BECAUSE WE HAVE THOSE INCREASED INTERESTS, I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THE U.S. TO WORK MORE CLOSELY WITH SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING IN THE SECURITY AREA. AND ONE WAY OF DOING

THAT IS FOR HAVING MEETINGS BETWEEN THE MINISTERS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE DEFENSE MINISTERS. SO I WILL CERTAINLY BE PROPOSING MEETINGS WITH DEFENSE MINISTERS OF SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES. AND NOT JUST ONE ON ONE AS WE HAVE HAD, AS WE HAD IN THE PAST, BUT IN LARGER GROUPS. POSSIBLY EVEN MEETINGS INCLUDING MOST OF THE HEMISPHERIC DEFENSE MINISTERS. I DO NOT SEE THIS IN ANY WAY AN ANALAGOUS TO THE MEETINGS OF THE NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS BECAUSE THE NATO IS AN ALLIANCE, A MILITARY ALLIANCE, AND I SEE NO PROSPECT OR ANY REASON FOR SUCH AN ALLIANCE TO BE FORMED IN THE HEMISPHERE. SO, THE PURPOSE OF THE DEFENSE MINISTERS IN THIS HEMISPHERE MEETING WOULD BE TO DISCUSS WAYS OF COOPERATING ON THESE JOINT AND SHARED SECURITY INTERESTS, JUST AS WE HAVE HAD DISCUSSIONS HERE IN BRASILIA THE LAST TWO DAYS.

Q: (EFE AGENCY) -- I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO TALK ABOUT THE GENERAL LINES OF THIS PROPOSAL TO FIGHT NARCOTRAFFICK. AND I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF CONSUMPTION, AND IF THIS COULD BE INCLUDED IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE DRUG TRAFFICKING, OR IF THIS IS A FIGHT THAT IS BEING CONSIDERED LOST?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- YOU MADE A VERY GOOD POINT, THAT IN DEALING WITH THE DRUG PROBLEM THERE ARE TWO RELATED ASPECTS. ONE IS REDUCING CONSUMPTION AND THE OTHER IS CURTAILING THE SUPPLY. AND IN THE U.S. WE HAVE HAD FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS A DEDICATED PROGRAM WHOSE GOAL IS REDUCING CONSUMPTION. THIS WE SEE AS A NATIONAL PROBLEM, ONE WHICH EACH COUNTRY, EACH STATE, EACH CITY, EACH COMMUNITY SHOULD WORK ON. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE OTHER HALF OF THAT PROBLEM, WHICH IS REDUCING THE SUPPLY, CURTAILING THE TRAFFICKING IN DRUGS, THAT IS THE ORIGINAL PROBLEM, IT CUTS ACCROSS COUNTRY LINES, AND THERE IS NO WAY FOR ANY INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY TO DEAL BY ITSELF WITH THAT PROBLEM. SO, IN THE ONE PROBLEM CURTAILING THE SUPPLY REQUIRES COOPERATION AMONG NATIONS. AND THE OTHER PROBLEM, WHICH IS REDUCING DEMAND AND CONSUMPTION, IS JUST AS IMPORTANT A PROBLEM. BUT IT IS A PROBLEM THAT INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES, INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES CAN DEAL WITH.

Q: (JORNAL DO BRASIL) -- THERE IS SOME CONCERN IN LATIN AMERICA ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF THE MIAMI SUMMIT BEING DIMINISHED IN IMPORTANCE BECAUSE OF THE RESULTS OF THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS. IS U.S. FOREIGN POLICY INDEPENDENT OF THE ELECTION RESULTS?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- THE UNITED STATES IS LOOKING FORWARD WITH GREAT ANTICIPATION TO THE SUMMIT MEETING. AND THE SUMMIT MEETING WILL GIVE INDEED, GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLAIN OUR VIEWS AND EXPLAIN OUR POLICIES. IT WILL ALSO GIVE US A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LISTEN TO THE VIEWS AND LISTEN TO THE POLICIES OF THE OTHER LATIN AMERICAN LEADERS. AND PRESIDENT CLINTON AND OUR OTHER LEADERS FULLY INTEND TO LISTEN TO WHAT WE HEAR THERE AND IT WILL HAVE AN INFLUENCE ON OUR POLICY.

Q: (ANSA AGENCY) -- WE NOTE THAT THE U.S. IS FREQUENTLY INTERVENING IN LATIN AMERICA TO COMBAT DRUG TRAFFICKING. WITH REGARD TO DRUG SMUGGLING IN THE AMAZON REGION, HOW DO YOU SEE THE CURRENT EFFORTS TO COMBATING IT?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- I WOULD NOT USE THE WORD INTERVENTION TO DESCRIBE AMERICA'S ROLE IN COMBATING DRUGS IN SOUTH AMERICA. WE HAVE BEEN PROVIDING ASSISTANCE TO SOME OF THE COUNTRIES IN SOUTH AMERICA. AND THIS ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN AT THE INVITATION OF THOSE COUNTRIES. AND WE ARE PREPARED TO PROVIDE THAT KIND OF ASSISTANCE TO OTHER NATIONS AS THEY ASK FOR THAT ASSISTANCE AND AS WE HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROVIDE IT. THE BASIS FOR THIS ASSISTANCE IS, AS I SAID EARLIER, THE NATURE OF THE DRUG TRAFFICKING IS REGIONAL. IT CROSSES BORDERS. SO NO ONE COUNTRY CAN DEAL WITH IT EFFECTIVELY AND THAT IS WHY THIS SORT OF REGIONAL COOPERATION IS NECESSARY AND WHY THE UNITED STATES IS PROVIDING THIS KIND OF ASSISTANCE. BUT I WANT TO BE VERY CLEAR. WE PROVIDE NO ASSISTANCE OF THIS SORT TO ANY COUNTRY THAT DOES NOT SEEK IT AND DOES NOT INVITE IT.

Q: (BRASIL AGENCY) -- I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW OF THE SECRETARY AGREES WITH THE THEORY DEFENDED IN THE U.S. BY MANY SECTORS THAT THE LEGALIZATION OF DRUGS WOULD WITH STATE CONTROL WOULD MAKE IT EASIER TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE? ISN'T THIS FIGHT AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING A SUBSTITUTE TO THE FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- I CAN SAY CATEGORICALLY THAT WE ARE NOT SEEKING OR DO WE NEED ANY SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BATTLE AGAINST COMMUNISM. WE HAVE OUR HANDS FULL WITH VERY REAL PROBLEMS. WE DO NOT HAVE TO INVENT PROBLEMS. OUR APPROACH TO THE DRUGS, DEALING WITH THE DRUG PROBLEM, HAS TWO RELATED DIMENSIONS AND WILL CONTINUE TO HAVE TWO RELATED DIMENSIONS. FIRST OF ALL IS DOING EVERYTHING WE CAN TO DISCOURAGE THE CONSUMPTION OF DRUGS. WE SEE IT

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AS A IMPOSING VIOLENCE ON OUR SOCIETY AS WELL AS OTHER SOCIETIES IN THE WORLD. AND WE SEE IT AS DESTROYING PEOPLES' LIVES. IN ADDITION TO THAT, WE WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING, WHICH NOT ONLY CONTRIBUTES THE DRUGS AND ALLOWS ITS CONSUMPTION TO TAKE PLACE, BUT HAS A FURTHER INSIDIOUS EFFECT OF CORRUPTION IN THE SOCIETIES IN WHICH THE DRUG TRAFFICKING TAKES PLACE. IT HAS ADVERSELY AFFECTED INSTITUTIONS IN MANY COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD -- THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM, THE POLICE SYSTEM. AND SO, FOR ALL OF THESE REASONS, WE ELECT TO FIGHT THIS PROBLEM ON EVERY FRONT THAT WE CAN, BOTH TRYING TO REDUCE THE DEMAND OF DRUGS AND TRYING TO REDUCE SUPPLY THROUGH DISCOURAGING CONSUMPTION.

(MODERATOR) -- WE HAVE TIME FOR TWO MORE QUESTIONS. THE FIRST IS THIS MAN HERE AND THE SECOND IS IN THE ROW BACK THERE.

Q: (UNIDENTIFIED JOURNALIST) -- SECRETARY, YOU JUST TALKED ABOUT COOPERATION TO REDUCE THE SUPPLY OF DRUGS IN LATIN AMERICA AND IN THE U.S. TOO. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IF YOU INVESTMENT OF THE UNITED STATE HERE IN THESE COUNTRIES TO JUST REDUCE THE SUPPLY? ANY PROMISES OF INVESTMENTS IN THESE AREAS?

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- LET ME INVITE THE AMBASSADOR TO COMMENT ON THAT.

A: (AMB. LEVITSKY) -- DO YOU MEAN BY INVESTMENTS, MONEY, PROGRAM MONEY?

Q: (UNIDENTIFIED JOURNALIST) -- YES, MONEY PROMISED TO THE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO COMBAT PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING TO THE U.S.

A: (AMB. LEVITSKY) -- OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS OR SO, WE HAVE INVESTED HEAVILY, MOSTLY IN THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES, NOT SO MUCH IN BRAZIL BECAUSE THE PROBLEM HERE IS NOT ONE OF PRODUCTION. BUT WE DO HAVE A COOPERATIVE PROGRAM WITH THE BRAZILIAN POLICE WHICH INVOLVES TRAINING AND WHICH INVOLVES THE PROVISION OF SOME EQUIPMENT AS DOES THE UNITED NATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS. SO THERE ARE THESE PROGRAMS ALREADY THERE AND THE MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS IN BRAZIL, THEY ARE OUT OF THE CIVILIAN BUDGET. OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS OR SO OUR PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN AMOUNTED TO IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 7 TO 8 MILLION DOLLARS. THEY ARE MODEST PROGRAMS BUT

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FOCUSSED ON TRYING TO WORK WITH THE CIVILIAN POLICE HERE TO UPGRADE THEIR CAPABILITIES WHETHER IT IS IN PERSONNEL CAPABILITIES OR IN EQUIPMENT, AND THOSE PROGRAMS THAT WE INTEND TO CONTINUE.

Q: (UNIDENTIFIED JOURNALIST) -- HOW ABOUT THE...(INAUDIBLE)

A: (AMBASSADOR LEVITSKY) -- WELL, MY SENSE OF THE SITUATION OF DRUGS IN BRAZIL IS THAT THERE WAS A PROBLEM HERE SEVERAL YEARS AGO OF AWARENESS. THAT IS, OF AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEM. NOW I THINK THAT IS VERY CLEAR TO BOTH THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE BRAZILIAN PUBLIC THAT IT IS A PROBLEM. RIO SYMBOLIZES PART OF THE PROBLEM. BUT IT SYMBOLIZES WHAT COULD BE EVEN A MORE SERIOUS PROBLEM AND I THINK THE CONVERSATIONS THE SECRETARY HAD AND ALL THE CONTACTS I'VE HAD IN MY TIME HERE IN BRAZIL INDICATED TO ME THAT THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT IS CONCERNED AND WANTS TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT, HAS CREATED SOME, PROMOTED NEW LAWS TO HELP THE POLICE TO THEIR WORK, PROMOTED SOME NEW PROGRAMS IN REDUCING CONSUMPTION HERE. SO, I THINK IT IS BEING TAKEN AS A SERIOUS PROBLEM. SINCE WE CONSIDER IT AS A SERIOUS PROBLEM, AS THE SECRETARY SAID, THIS IS AN AREA WE CAN COOPERATE.

(MODERATOR) -- THE LAST QUESTION IS FROM THIS GENTLEMAN HERE.

Q: (CORREIO BRAZILIENSE) -- MY QUESTION IS ABOUT DISARMAMENT. EVERY IS TALKING ABOUT DISARMAMENT BUT WE KNOW THE WORLD CANNOT DISARM ITSELF SO QUICKLY. THE U.S. PLAY A PREPONDERANT ROLE ON MILITARY TERMS. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHO WOULD BE A NEW ENEMY OR A PROBABLE ENEMY FOR THE WORLD'S ARMIES AND ESPECIALLY FOR THE U.S. ARMY. AND MY OTHER QUESTION WOULD BE TO COMPLEMENT INFORMATION ON THE MEETING OF MINISTERS OF DEFENSE.

A: (SEC. PERRY) -- THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT HAVE, NOR DO WE SEEK ENEMIES, ENEMY NATIONS. THE ENEMY IS INSECURITY, IS CHAOS, IT IS RANDOM VIOLENCE, IT IS NARCOTICS, AND ALL OF THESE THAT MAY AT VARIOUS TIMES DEMAND THE USE, OR THE THREAT OF USE, OF MILITARY POWER. SO THE UNITED STATES MAINTAINS MILITARY POWER FOR THIS MEANS. NOT AS MEANS OF THREATENING ANY NATION NOR IN

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TERMS OF CONSIDERING ANY NATION AS AN ENEMY.

THANK YOU. HOWARD##

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